# Uniform Convergence of a Sequence of Functions

### Note 1

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Let  $(f_n)$  be well a sequence of function on a set A. We say we say we converges pointwise on A to a function f if we for all  $x \in A$ 

$$\left(f_n(x)\right) \underset{n \to \infty}{\longrightarrow} f(x).$$

## Note 2

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Let  $(f_n)$  be a sequence of function on a set A. If  $(f_n)$  converges pointwise on A to f, we write

$$\text{ (cl::} f_n \to f \text{ )} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{ (cl::} \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n = f. \text{ )}$$

## Note 3

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Let 
$$f_n(x) = \frac{x^2 + nx}{n}$$
.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}f_n(x)=\text{\{c1::}x.\text{\}}$$

# Note 4

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Let 
$$f_n(x) = x^n$$
,  $f_n : [0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ .

$$\lim_{n o \infty} f_n(x) = \sup \left\{ egin{aligned} 0 & ext{for } 0 \leq x < 1, \ 1 & ext{for } x = 1. \end{aligned} 
ight.$$

# Note 5

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Let  $(f_n)$  be a sequence of function on a set A. We say  $\{(c^2)^n (f_n)\}$  converges uniformly on A to a function  $f_n$  if  $\{(c^2)^n (f_n)\}$ 

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbf{N} \quad \forall n \ge N$$
  
 $|f_n - f| < \epsilon.$ 

}}

Let  $(f_n)$  be a sequence of function on a set A. If  $(f_n)$  converges uniformly on A to f, we write  $(f_n)$ 

$$f_n \rightrightarrows f$$
.

}}

#### Note 7

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What is the key distinction between the definitions of pointwise and uniform convergences of a sequence of functions?

The dependence of N on x.

## Note 8

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What is the visual behind the uniform convergence of a sequence of functions?

Eventually every  $f_n$  is completely contained in the  $\epsilon$ -strip.

## Note 9

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Which is stronger, uniform or pointwise convergence?

Uniform convergence is stronger.

# Note 10

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Uniform convergence implies (convergence.)

## Note 11

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Let  $(f_n)$  be a sequence of function on a set A.

$$\text{((c2::} f_n \Longrightarrow f \text{))} \quad \text{((c3::} \Longleftrightarrow \text{))} \quad \text{((c1::} \sup \left| f_n - f \right| \underset{n \to \infty}{\longrightarrow} 0.\text{))}$$

(in terms of sup)

Let  $(f_n)$  be a sequence of function on a set A. (C3: Then  $f_n \rightrightarrows f$ )) (C4: if and only if)

$$\{\{\epsilon: \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbf{N} \quad \forall m, n \geq N\}\}$$

#### Note 13

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Let  $(f_n)$  be a sequence of function on a set A. Then  $f_n \rightrightarrows f$  if and only if

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N \in \mathbf{N} \quad \forall m, n \ge N$$
  
 $|f_n - f_m| < \varepsilon.$ 

«{{c1::Cauchy Criterion}}»

#### Note 14

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What is the key idea in the proof of necessity of the Cauchy Criterion for uniform convergence?

Follows immediately from the definition.

#### Note 15

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What is the key idea in the proof of sufficiency of the Cauchy Criterion for uniform convergence?

Define a candidate for the limit and prove by definition.

#### Note 16

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In the proof of sufficiency of the Cauchy Criterion for uniform convergence, how do you define a candidate for the limit?

Use the pointwise limit.

In the proof of sufficiency of the Cauchy Criterion for uniform convergence, how do you do we know the pointwise limit exists?

Due to the Cauchy's Criterion for sequences.

## Note 18

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In the proof of sufficiency of the Cauchy Criterion for uniform convergence, we have  $f_n \to f$ . How do you show that  $f_n \rightrightarrows f$ ?

Take the limit of the inequality from the Cauchy Criterion.

## Note 19

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Let  $f_n \to f$  on a set A and  $c \in A$ . If (can the convergence is uniform )) and (can all  $f_n$  are continuous at c.)) then (can f is continuous at c.))

## Note 20

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Let  $f_n \to f$  on a set A and  $c \in A$ . If the convergence is uniform and all  $f_n$  are continuous at c, then f is continuous at c.

«{{c1::Continuous Limit Theorem}}»

#### Note 21

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What is the key idea in the proof of the Continuous Limit Theorem for a series of functions?

Triple triangle inequality after adding and subtracting  $f_N$ .

## Note 22

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Let  $f_n \to f$  on a set A and  $c \in A$ . If we the convergence is uniform and all  $f_n$  are continuous at c, then

$$\lim_{x \to c} \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{x \to c} \lim_{n \to \infty} \lim_{x \to c} f_n(x).$$

#### Note 23

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Let  $f_n \to f$  on a set A. If each  $f_n$  is continuous, but f is discontinuous, then (left) the convergence is not uniform.